

FRANCE.

Position of M. Thiers on the Case of the Orleans Princes.

CHANGES IN THE MINISTRY.

Tranquillity Prevailing Throughout France.

IMPERIALISTS COMING FORWARD

The Murderer of Leconte and Thomas Arrested.

M. GUIZOT ON THE SITUATION.

Commercial Relations Resumed With Germany.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VERSAILLES, June 6, 1871.

President Thiers, in his conference with the committee appointed by the Assembly to consider the bill concerning the Orleans Princes, urged that conditions should be attached by which the Princes were not to hold office after the expiration of two years, and were liable to expulsion from France if they engaged in any intrigue looking to their restoration to the throne. It is now stated that M. Thiers has ceased to insist on these conditions.

THE COLUMB VENDOR'S BILL WITHDRAWN.

The bill introduced in the Assembly for the rebuilding of the column in the Place Vendôme has been withdrawn.

The Official Journal announces the following appointments:—M. Lamarche, Minister of the Interior; M. Leconte, Minister of Agriculture; General Cassy, Minister of War; Leon Lay, Prefect of the Seine; and General Lefebvre, Ambassador to St. Petersburg.

SUPPLEMENTARY ELECTIONS TO BE HELD.

The Official Journal also states that the time for holding supplementary elections has not yet been fixed. Tranquillity prevails throughout France.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The Constitution of the Assembly is now under discussion. It is proposed to fill its own law books; next to assume constituent powers, and finally to order a plebiscite for the determination of the question of the future form of government.

A MURDERER ARRESTED.

Schnacker, the murderer of Generals Leconte and Clement Thomas, has been arrested.

TRIALS POSTPONED.

The trial of MM. Rochefort and Assi has been postponed.

PARIS TO HAVE BEEN BLOWN UP.

Wires have been discovered in the sewers of Paris, intended to blow up the city.

GAMBETTA.

M. Gambetta is still at San Sebastien.

PARIS REPORTS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Imperialists Coming to the Front—England Praised—Fortresses in Paris—Expatiation—Trials Delayed.

PARIS, June 6, 1871.

Several of the officials under the empire will become candidates at the supplementary elections for the Assembly.

OPINION OF THE "VIRITE."

The Virite thinks all the Ministers who belonged to the government of the 4th of September should leave the present Cabinet. The same journal expresses its opposition to a plebiscite.

PRISING ENGLAND.

The Journal des Debats praises the course pursued by the English government and people during the war.

FORTRESSES IN PARIS.

The fortresses proposed for the interior of Paris have been located at Montmartre and Chaumont, and the engineers have already commenced work upon them.

POSTAL SERVICE.

The postal service is completely restored.

EXPIRATION.

It is announced that 20,000 Communists prisoners will be transported to New Caledonia.

TRIALS DELAYED.

The discovery of important documents, rendering new indictments necessary, has delayed the trials by court martial at Versailles.

Commercial Relations With Germany Resumed.

BERLIN, June 6, 1871.

Commercial relations between Germany and France have been restored to the same footing as before the war.

M. GUIZOT'S VIEWS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, June 6, 1871.

A letter from M. Guizot published to-day advocates the validation of the elections to the Assembly of the Duke d'Angoulême and Prince de Joinville and the settlement of the form of government for France by a vote of the nation.

GERMANY.

Speech of Bismarck on the Bill for the Incorporation of Alsace and Lorraine—The Bill Referred Back to the Committee.

In the sitting of the German Parliament on the 25th ult. the bill for the incorporation of Alsace and Lorraine came on for discussion for the third time.

In the course of the debate Prince Bismarck, replying to Herr Bebel, stated that there were no secret clauses in the Treaty of Peace; all the stipulations of the treaty had been made public.

The Chancellor of the Empire went on to say that the first thing it was important to do was to give the Alsacians the rights of German citizenship, and introduce freedom of traffic with Germany. It was better that Alsace should hold the position of a province of the empire than be annexed to Prussia.

He laid stress upon the necessity of ascertaining the opinions of the Alsacians respecting the new institutions to be established. The Council General would be elected, so that these Departments might be able to give their own opinion on the subject. Prince Bismarck added that he had not the least apprehension of the results of a selection of the communal authorities by means of district voting.

The task which he had set himself on assuming the portfolio of Minister for Foreign Affairs—namely, the establishment of a German empire—had been accomplished in less time than he had expected. He now regarded his political obligations to the Fatherland as to a certain extent fulfilled, and it was his weakened health and diminished capacity for work, he did not deem it prudent to undertake his present labor.

He was prompted by a certain feeling of responsibility for the fate of these two provinces, because he had participated in taking them away from France. He felt himself called upon to be their advocate before the new commonwealth which they are about to enter. The next task to be achieved would be to create a new political organization out of the native population, who shall offer the same guarantees as in Germany itself. Prince Bismarck said it was necessary that Alsace and Lorraine should meet him half way in his advances, and he also especially needed the fullest confidence of the people of the German Empire, a sentiment which he did not recognize in the two new provinces which had been added to the bill before the house, namely, the one shortening the period of elec-

toral power and the amendment of Herr Lascher, which subjects to the approval of Parliament the imperial sanction of laws that burden Alsace and Lorraine with loans or the assumption of guarantees.

The Chancellor stated that Alsace and Lorraine are now, by virtue of the Treaty of Peace, free from all debt. He stated that the payment of the war indemnity which he accepted a portion of the payment in French bank notes, which stand at par with Alsace and Lorraine. This was the first payment of 40,000,000 francs would be made; a week later another 40,000,000 francs would be due, and a further 40,000,000 francs on the 1st of July. Of the instalments of the indemnity due in the second half of the current year, 125,000,000 francs would have to be paid. He stated that the capture of Paris by the Germans would have been a disaster to the Empire, and that the capture of the city would have been a disaster to the Empire.

In reply to Herr Lascher, who urged that his motion was intended as a want of confidence, Prince Bismarck declared that he must adhere to his declaration, and on the motion of Prince Hohenlohe the bill was referred back to the committee.

DISASTER IN CHINESE WATERS.

A Ship, Carrying a Cargo of Six Hundred Coolies, Destroyed by Fire at Sea.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, June 6, 1871.

Advices from Hong Kong to May 25 have been received.

The ship Dollars Ugaru, from Macao for Calcutta, was burned at sea and 600 coolies perished in the flames. The particulars received are conflicting.

ROUMANIA.

Opening of the Chambers—Speech of Prince Charles.

THE CHAMBERS, June 6, 1871.

The sessions of the Rumanian Chambers were opened to-day by Prince Charles amid the enthusiastic cheers of the Deputies.

Prince Charles in his speech adverted to the late elections, which resulted in a strong majority for the government, expressed confidence in the patriotism of the Chambers and said that his relations with the Sublime Porte were of a friendly nature. The remainder of the speech was devoted to the enumeration of reforms to be submitted to the Chamber during the present session.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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ENGLAND.

Authorization to Canada by the House of Lords.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, June 6, 1871.

The House of Lords has passed the bill authorizing Canada to organize territorial governments in the country lying between the Dominion and the Pacific coast.

LONDON Press Comments on the Washington Treaty.

The Saturday Review admits that "retraction would be difficult; nor could it be reasonably expected that the American government should at any time abandon the advantages which have been won. After all, peace, which was probably not in any case endangered, has been for the present secured; and perhaps it is premature to consider the probability of quarrel with some future belligerent."

may enlarge his claims in accordance with the extension of neutral responsibilities. The damages will be enormously heavy, and Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lowe will probably make a large addition to the income tax; but there is no doubt that England is rich enough to pay, and humiliation for the moment is nothing.

John Bull is sorely afraid that "the Treaty of Washington, which has been represented as a 'give-and-take' between the United States and Great Britain, was a mere arrangement by which the former gives and the latter takes, and hopes, on the whole, that circumstances may happen to defer the ratification of the treaty until the interest of the United States is more fully satisfied."

The London Standard says that "one point, not touched upon in the treaty, deserves notice here as affecting the future of the United States. It is the country in the negotiations—the renewal of a cordial and friendly understanding with America. Far be it from the actual fact that the treaty is a mere arrangement by which the former gives and the latter takes, and hopes, on the whole, that circumstances may happen to defer the ratification of the treaty until the interest of the United States is more fully satisfied."

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YACHTING IN ENGLAND.

The Yacht Livonia Wins the Harwich Regatta.

Death of the Commodore of the Royal Yacht Club of London.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, June 6, 1871.

The Harwich regatta was won by Commodore Ashbury's new yacht Livonia, which beat the Gwendolin, Alcyon, Flying Cloud and Volante.

DEATH OF COMMODORE ASHBURY.

Andrew Arceadeckne, Commodore of the Royal Yacht Club of London, died last week.

THE POPE'S JUBILEE.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Pope's Reign to be Celebrated Throughout the World—Solemn Mass for the Martyred Priests of Paris.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, June 6, 1871.

An encyclical letter has been issued calling on Catholics throughout the world to give thanks to God on the occasion of the Pope's jubilee, which will take place on the 16th inst.

Pius IX., who is the 25th occupant of the Papal chair, was born on May 13, 1792, and succeeded Pope Gregory XVI. on June 16, 1846.

By order of the Pope a solemn high mass was celebrated to-day for the Archbishop of Paris and the other sixty-one priests assassinated by the Communists in Paris. A feeling of solemn sadness pervaded St. Peter's, which was filled by a very large congregation of men and women.

Pius the Ninth and the Italians—The Pope's Circular Injunction Students Not to Attend Persecution Lectures.

ROME, May 20, 1871.

The following is the circular of the Pope, in which he enjoins the students at the Italian universities not to request the lectures of certain professors:—

TO THE VENERABLE BROTHERS, OUR GREETING AND APOSTOLIC BLESSING.

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THE REDUCTIONS IN BOSTON.

An Indian Delegation Captured at the Hub.

GRAND POWWOW AT TREMONT TEMPLE.

Eloquent Speech by Buffalo Goad, the Wichita Chief.

President Grant Not Much of a Medicine Man.

Boston Aid Invoked to Redress Indian Wrongs.

BOSTON, June 6, 1871.

The "big Indians" were formally received and appropriately welcomed at Tremont Temple to-night. Governor Claiborne presided over the meeting, and among the vice presidents was Mayor Gaston, of the city.

The Indians were arrayed for the most part in Indian attire, and listened with a half stolid and half amazed appearance to the exercises. The delegation is in charge of E. S. Tobey, Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners. Accompanying the delegates are three interpreters—Messrs. Philip McLusker, John Smith and Edmund Gierrie. The delegates number five, and are named as follows:—Little Raven, Little Robe, Stone Goad, Buffalo Goad and Powder Face.

LITTLE